

Indoor & Outdoor Secondhand Smoke Exposure

Secondhand smoke (SHS) is a known cancer-causing agent in humans and has been classified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as a Group A carcinogen. Group A carcinogens include only the most dangerous substances such as asbestos and radon. SHS is one of the most common sources of indoor air pollution in California and in the U.S. For the above reasons, monitoring knowledge, attitudes, behaviors and reported exposure regarding SHS is a major concern of tobacco control.

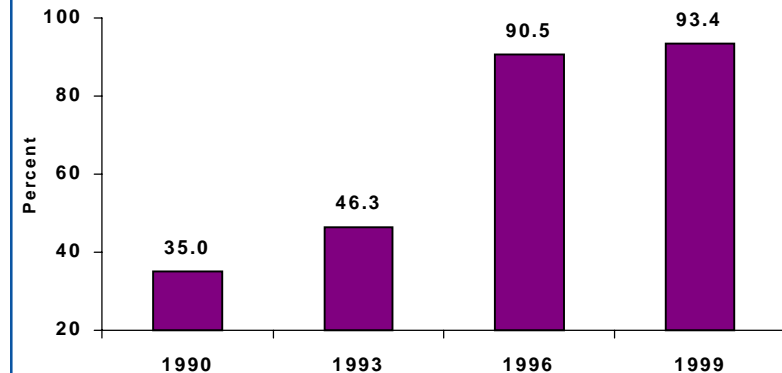
Smoke-Free Workplaces

- From 1990 to 1993, the percentage of adults reporting smoke-free workplaces increased from 35.0% to 46.3%.
- In 1995, the California Smoke-Free Workplace Law went into effect that banned smoking in most indoor workplaces.
- The percentage of adults working indoors who report having smoke-free workplaces has increased dramatically since 1990. By 1999 93.4% of adults were protected from SHS in indoor worksites.

Smoke-Free Restaurants

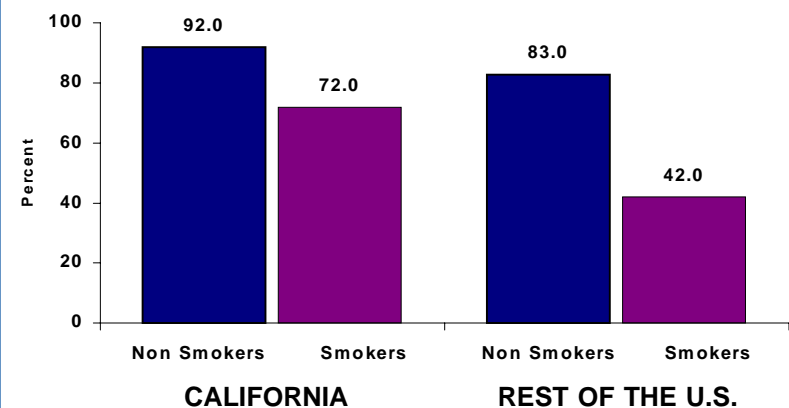
- 72% of smokers and 92% of nonsmokers in California prefer to eat in restaurants that are smoke-free.
- In the rest of the U.S, 42% of smokers and 83% of nonsmokers prefer to eat in restaurants that are smoke-free.

Proportion of California Indoor Workers Who have a Smoke-Free Workplace



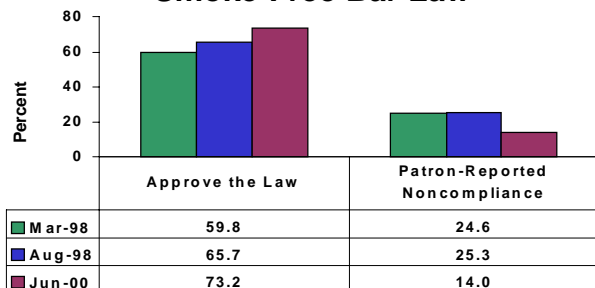
Source: CTS Adult Extended Survey 1990, 1993, 1996, and 1999 are weighted to the 1996 California population.
Prepared by: California Department of Health Services, Tobacco Control Section, 2002.

Proportion of Adults Who Prefer to Eat in Smoke-Free Restaurants, 2001



Source: California Media Tracking Study, 2001 is weighted to the 1990 California population.
Prepared by: California Department of Health Services, Tobacco Control Section, 2002.

California Bar Patron's Approval of and Compliance with the State's Smoke-Free Bar Law



Source: California Smoke-Free Bar Field Polls Mar 1998, Aug 1998 & June/July 2000.
Prepared by: California Department of Health Services, Tobacco Control Section, 2002.

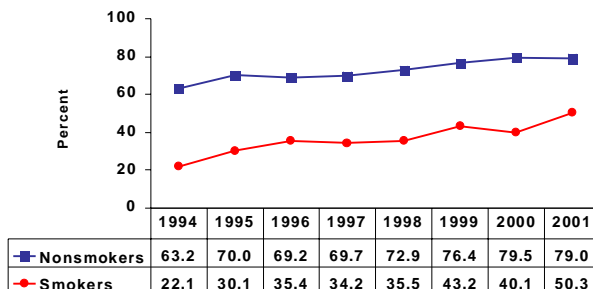
Smoke-Free Bars

- On January 1, 1998, a law went into effect prohibiting smoking in bars in California.
- Patron-reported noncompliance with California's Smoke-Free Bar Law decreased from 24.6% to 14.0% over the first 2 ½ years of the law's implementation.
- In 2000, over 73% of California bar patrons said they approve of the smoke-free bar law.

Youth Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

- In 2001, almost 75% of youth reported that during the previous 7 days, they had not been exposed to secondhand smoke in a car.
- In 2001, 64% of youth reported that during the previous 7 days, they had not been exposed to secondhand smoke by being in the same room with someone who was smoking.

Proportion of Californians Who Prohibit Smoking in Their Home

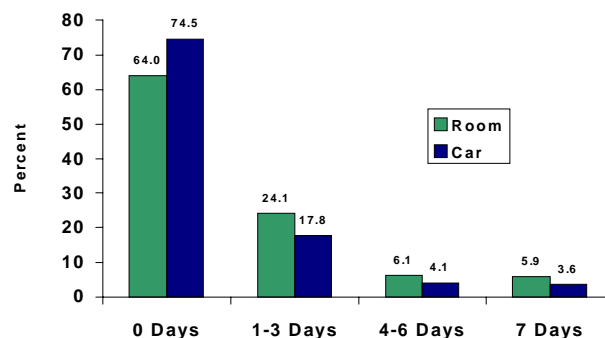


Source: CATS 1994 - 2001 is weighted to the 1990 California population.
Prepared by: California Department of Health Services, Tobacco Control Section, 2002.

Smoke-Free Homes

- In 2001, over twice as many smokers prohibited smoking in their home than in 1994.
- From 1994 to 2001, the percentage of nonsmokers who prohibit smoking in their home increased by 25%.

Proportion of California Youth Who Are Exposed to Secondhand Smoke in the Past Seven Days



Source: CYTS 2001 is weighted to the 1990 California population.
Prepared by: California Department of Health Services, Tobacco Control Section, 2002.

About the Surveys

The California Tobacco Surveys (CTS) (1990, 1992-1993, 1996, 1999), funded by the Tobacco Control Section of the CDHS, were conducted by the Cancer Prevention and Control Program of the University of California, San Diego. The California Tobacco Survey is a very large-scale telephone survey that includes a screener survey, an adult extended survey and a youth survey.

The California Media Tracking Study (2001), is a preliminary study funded by the Tobacco Control Section of the CDHS. In 2001, 900 adults in California and 1,200 adults from the rest of the U.S. were interviewed about their smoking behaviors, attitudes and beliefs.

The Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (1984-present) and The California Adult Tobacco Survey (1993-present) are random digit-dial telephone surveys of 8,000 adults conducted annually by the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) Unit of the Cancer Surveillance Section of the CDHS. Data have been weighted to the 1990 California population using gender, 4 race and 2 age groups. Note that there was a definitional change of smoker in 1996 to include more occasional smokers.

The California Youth Tobacco Survey (CYTS) (1994-2000) is a random digit-dial telephone survey of 2,300 youth conducted annually by the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) Unit of the Cancer Surveillance Section of the CDHS. Data have been weighted to the 1990 California population using gender, 4 race and 3 age groups.

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